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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

- 1 (original) A method for forming a non-silicon metalloid-oxane and metallo-oxane, or mixed poly(silicon/metallo)oxane polymer networks, or their hydrido, organic, or organometallic derivatives, comprising condensing an alkoxide substrate with another alkoxide material at neutral or near neutral pH using a catalyst comprising a molecule having a nucleophilic group that displaces alkanol from said alkoxide substrate facilitating solvolysis to initiate structure-directed condensation with said another alkoxide, wherein either or both of said alkoxides is selected from the group consisting of organosilicon alkoxides; hydrido-silicon alkoxides; metallo alkoxides; organometallo-alkoxides; hydrido metalloid alkoxides; organometalloid alkoxides; and hydrido metalloid alkoxides.
- 2. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said structure-directed condensation is by nucleophilic attack.
- 3. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said nucleophilic group forms a transitory intermediate in facilitating solvolysis.
- 4. (original) The method of Claim 3 wherein said transitory intermediate is covalent.
- 5. (original) The method of Claim 1 comprising using a group that interacts with said nucleophilic group to increase its nucleophilicity.
- 6. (original) The method of Claim 5 wherein said interaction is by hydrogen bonding.

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7. (currently amended) A method for forming a non-silicon metalloid-oxanes and, metallo-oxanes, or mixed poly(silicon/metallo)oxane polymer networks, or their hydrido, organic, OR-or organometallic derivatives, comprising condensing an alkoxide-substrate a first material with another alkoxide a second material or with another alkoxide-like material at neutral or near neutral pH using a catalyst comprising a molecule having a nucleophilic group that initiates solvolysis displaces alkanol from of said first material said alkoxide substrate facilitating solvolysis to initiate promote structure-directed condensation with said another alkoxide like second material, wherein either or both of said alkoxides first or second material is selected from the group consisting of

non-silicon metalloid alkoxides, and metal alkoxides [[,]];

inorganic and organic oxygen-containing chelates of silicon, non-silicon metalloids or metals;

and inorganic and organic esters, hyrdrolyzable hydrolyzable salts, complexes or conjugates of the hydroxides hydroxides of silicon, non-silicon metalloids or metals; and any organic, organometallic and hydrido derivatives of the foregoing.

- 8. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either one of said alkoxides first or second material is an organosilicon alkoxide.
- 9. (original) The method of claim 8 wherein said organosilicon alkoxide is methyl-, phenyl-, or dansylpropyl-triethoxysilane.
- 10. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either one of said alkoxides first or second material is a hydrido-silicon alkoxide.
- 11. (original) The method of claim 10 wherein said hydrido-silicon alkoxide is hydridotriethoxysilane.
- 12. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein one either or both of said alkoxides first or second material is a non-silicon metallo alkoxide.

- 13. (previously presented) The method of claim 12 wherein said non-silicon metallo alkoxide is bis(lactato) titanium.
- 14. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein either or both of said alkoxides is an organometallo-alkoxide.
- 15. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein said organometallo-alkoxide is phenylbis(lactato) titanium.
- 16. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either or both one of said alkoxides first or second material is a non-silicon hydrido metallo-alkoxide.
- 17. (previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein said non-silicon hydrido metallo-alkoxide is hydridobis(lactato) titanium.
- 18. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either or both one of said alkoxides first or second material is a non-silicon metalloid alkoxide.
- 19. (previously presented) The method of claim 18 wherein said non-silicon metalloid alkoxide is tetraorthoethoxygermanate.
- 20. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either or both one of said alkoxides first or second material is an a non-silicon organometalloid alkoxide.
- 21. (previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein said non-silicon organometalloid alkoxide is methyl-, phenyl-, or dansylpropyl-tricthoxygermano.
- 22. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein either or both one of said alkoxides first or second material is a non-silicon hydrido metalloid alkoxide.
- 23. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein said\_non-silicon hydrido metalloid alkoxide is hydrido-triethoxygermane.

- 24. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein there is formed as a product the corresponding non-silicon metalloid-oxane, and metallo-oxane, or mixed poly(silicon/metallo)oxane, polymer networks, or their hydrido, organic, or organometallic derivatives.
- 25. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said catalyst molecule is selected from proteins, enzymes, peptides, non-peptide-based polymers, small molecules, supramolecular aggregates, filaments, or arrays or assemblies thereof.
- 26. (oxiginal) The method of Claim 25 wherein said catalyst molecule is a protein.
- 27. (original) The method of Claim 25 wherein said catalyst molecule is an enzyme.
- 28. (original) The method of Claim 27 wherein said enzyme is a silicatein.
- 29. (original) The method of Claim 27 wherein said enzyme is a protease.
- 30. (original) The method of Claim 27 wherein said enzyme is a peptidase.
- 31. (original) The method of Claim 27 wherein said enzyme is a hydrolase.
- 32. (original) The method of Claim 31 wherein said hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of amidase, esterase and lipase.
- 33. (original) The method of Claim 27 wherein said enzyme is a catalytic triad enzyme.
- 34. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said catalyst molecule is a peptide.
- 35. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains lysine or poly lysine.
- 36. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains serine or polyserine.

- 37. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains a tyrosine.
- 38. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains a histidine.
- 39. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains cysteine, oligocysteine or poly-cysteine.
- 40. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains a nucleophilic catalytic side-chain.
- 41. (original) The method of Claim 40 wherein said nucleophilic catalytic side-chain is contributed by serine, cysteine, histidine or tyrosine.
- 42. (original) The method of Claim 34 wherein said peptide contains a hydrogenbonding amine.
- 43. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said catalyst molecule is a non-peptidebased polymer that operates by a mechanism of catalysis similar to that utilized by silicateins.
- 44. (original) The method of Claim 43 wherein said non-peptide-based polymer contains a hydrogen-bonding amine and/or a nucleophilic group.
- 45. (original) The method of Claim 24 wherein said product is a silsesquioxane.
- 46. (original) The method of Claim 24 wherein said product is a polyorganosiloxane.
- 47. (original) The method of Claim 24 wherein said product is a polymetallo-oxane,
- 48. (original) The method of Claim 24 wherein said product is a polyorganometallooxane.
- 49. (original) The method of Claim 24 wherein said product is a polyorganometalloidoxane.

- 50. (original) The method of Claim 1 in which said catalyst molecule is self-assembling whereby said structure-directed condensation is provided by a spatial array of structure-directing determinants contained on or within the self-assembling catalyst molecule.
- 51. (original) The method of Claim 50 in which said spatial array of structure-directing determinants acts in conjunction with the surfaces of any solid support to which said catalyst molecule is attached or in which said catalyst molecule is confined.
- 52. (original) The method of Claim 50 wherein said catalyst molecule is selected from the group consisting of silicatein, protein, enzyme, peptide, and non-peptide-based polymers, and/or any aggregate, filament, or other assembly thereof.
- 53. (original) The method of claim 1 in which said nucleophilic group is provided by a hydroxyl or sulfhydryl group.